

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 40. Vol. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1813.

[Vol. 27.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

SMITH AND BICKLEY.

PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

### CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

Advertisements are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

### Daniel Bradford

Has just received at his store, on Cheap Side, an addition to his stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,  
HARD WARE, QUEENS' WARE.  
COFFEE, by the Barrel.  
SHERRY WINE, by the Pipe or Barrel.  
JAMACAI SPIRITS, by the Barrel.  
Lexington, Sept. 28, 1813. 30—3t.

### John T. Mason, Junr.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, intends confining his practice to the Federal Court, in Frankfort, and to the county and circuit courts of Fayette. He has removed his office to one of the rooms in the Hotel, opposite the court House, where he may be found at any hour of the day. Lexington, Sept. 8th, 1813. 57

### LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bourbon and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington. Sept. 6, 1813. 36—1f

### Dr. John Todd,

HAVING returned to Lexington, offers his services as a Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery. His shop is kept opposite the Court-house, and two doors below the Reporter Printing-office. 18—1f

### Boarding.

PETER I. ROBERT, will keep boarders in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert McGowan, on Main street, between the stores of Humphreys and Morton, and Thomas D. Owings. Lexington, September 13, 1813.

### Wanted Immediately

TWO OR THREE JOURNEYMEN TANNERS. E. YEISER, Lexington, or P. YEISER, Danville. September 20, 1813. 21—1f

### Ellis & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above Sum'l. & Geo. Trotter, A LARGE & DELICIOUS ASSORTMENT OF

### GOODS.

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail. 31—120f. Lexington, April 6, 1813.

### Lead & Shot.

A QUANTITY of Lead and Shot of first quality, received on consignment, and for sale at the Auction and Commission Store. DAN. BRADFORD. Lexington, July 27, 1813. 30—t.

### Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a splendid assortment of MERCHANDIZE, of the most fashionable kind, which will be sold cheap for Cash only. 17—1f. Lexington, April 17, 1812.

### Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor K. Warfield. Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them. 19—1f. May 10, 1813.

DR. PINDELL takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has recommended the practice of PHYSIC, SURGERY, MIDWIFERY, &c. and may be consulted, at all times, at his Shop, situated on Main Street, next door to Mr. Whitney's, and nearly opposite Mr. Postlethwait's Tavern. 33—1f. August 14, 1813.

### Doct. John Todd

HAS just received and is now opening at his Shop, opposite the court house, and two doors below the Reporter Printing Office, a complete assortment of

### Medicine & Paints,

Which will be sold upon the most moderate terms, wholesale or retail. Practitioners in the neighboring towns can be supplied upon as moderate terms as they can be imported from Philadelphia. Prescriptions carefully & neatly put up. 31—1f. Lexington, August 3, 1813.

### A Malster Wanted,

ONE who has a perfect knowledge of malting barley for Brewer's use, will meet with encouragement on application to JOHN COLEMAN, Porter and Ale Brewer, Lexington, who continues to purchase BARLEY for Cash. September 3, 1813. 36—4L.

### FLAX SEED,

delivered at our shop in Lexington, next door to Oliver Keene's.

### Downing & Grant.

N. B. We have a quantity of LINSSEED Oil for sale. D. & G. 29—1f. July 12, 1813.

### WILLIAM ROSS's,

### Boot, Shoe & Grocery Store.

Next door to Mr. John Keiser's and nearly opposite the Market house.

WHERE he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of Boots, Shoes & Groceries, to wit:—

Fairtop and backstrap  
Boots  
Cossack do.  
Three quarters do.  
Men's fine leather lined Shoes  
Men's buff shoes  
Men's shoes with straps for buckles  
Men's fine leather and morocco pumps  
Men's coarse shoes  
Boys fine and coarse shoes  
Ladies London dress Kid & morocco shoes  
Ladies high heeled shoes  
Do. welted shoes  
Do. with wains heel ball  
Ladies morocco shoes with straps  
Ladies plain morocco slippers of different colors  
Ladies morocco cork

### GROCERIES.

Madeira, Fort, Claret and Sherry Wines  
Fourth proof Jamaica spirits  
Fourth proof French brandy  
Fourth proof Holland gin  
Old whiskey  
Porter in bottles  
Lemon and lime juice  
Imperial, Young Hysson, Hyson and Hyson skin Teas  
Coffee, Chocolate and Rice  
Loaf lump and Muscovado sugars  
Liquorice ball and candied sugar  
Molasses  
Sweet oil  
Coffee mills.  
Oysters  
Mustard

All of which will be sold low for CASH in hand.

Lexington, October 4, 1813. 43—1f

### FOUND

A Bank note, which the owner can have by describing it and paying for advertisement. Enquire of the printer. T. A. Lexington, Sept. 27th, 1813. 29—1f.

### LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(By Authority.)

### AN ACT

For the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.

(Concluded from the Kentucky Gazette of the 28th ult.)

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the lists aforesaid shall be taken with reference to the day fixed for that purpose by the act or acts of Congress, laying the tax or taxes; and the assistant assessors respectively, after collecting the said lists, shall proceed to arrange the same, and to make two general lists; the first of which shall exhibit, in alphabetical order, the names of all persons liable to pay a tax, under the authority of the U. States, residing within the assessment district, together with the value and assessment of the objects liable to taxation within such district, for which each such person is liable to pay a direct tax, and whenever so required by the principal assessor, the amount of direct tax payable by each person on such object, under the state laws imposing direct taxes; and the second list shall exhibit in alphabetical order, the names of all persons residing out of the collection district, owners of property within the district, together with the value and assessment thereof, or amount of direct tax due thereon as aforesaid. The forms of the said general lists, shall be devised and prescribed by the principal assessor, and lists taken according to such form shall be made out by the assistant assessor, and delivered to the principal assessor, within sixty days after the day fixed by the act of Congress requiring lists from individuals. And if any assistant assessor shall fail to perform any duty assigned by this act, within the time prescribed by his precept, warrant or other legal instructions, not being prevented therefrom by sickness or other unavoidable accident, every such assessor shall be discharged from office, and shall moreover forfeit and pay two hundred dollars, to be recovered for the use of the United States in any court having competent jurisdiction, with costs of suit.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the valuations and enumerations shall have been completed as aforesaid, the principal assessor in each collection district, shall by advertisement in some public newspaper, if any such there be in such district, and to be publicly posted up in at least four of the most public places in each assessment district, advertise all persons concerned of the place where the said lists, valuations and enumerations may be seen and examined; and that during twenty-five days after the publication of the notification as aforesaid, appeals will be received and determined by him relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations by the assessor. And it shall be the duty of the principal assessor in each collection district, during twenty-five days after the date of public notification to be made as aforesaid, to submit the proceedings of the assessors, and the lists by them received or taken as aforesaid, to the inspection of any and all persons who shall apply for that purpose; and the said principal assessors are hereby authorized to receive, hear and determine, in a summary way, according to law and right, upon any and appeals which may be exhibited against the proceedings of the said assessors: Provided,

That the question to be determined by the principal assessor, on an appeal respecting the valuation of property, shall be, whether the valuation complained of be or be not in a just relation or proportion to other valuations in the same assessment district. And all appeals to the principal assessors as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and shall moreover state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of; and the principal assessor shall have power to re-examine and equalize the valuations as shall appear just and equitable; but no valuation shall be increased without a previous notice of at least five days to the party interested to appear and object to the same, if he judge proper; which notice shall be given by a note in writing, to be left at the dwelling house of the party by such assessor as the principal assessor shall designate for that purpose.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That whenever the quotas or portions of direct tax payable by the states respectively shall be laid and apportioned by law on the counties or state districts, and such county or counties, state district or districts, shall contain more than one assessment district, then, and in that case, the principal assessors shall have power, on examination of the lists rendered by the assistant assessors according to the provisions of this act, to revise, adjust and equalize the valuations of lands, lots of ground with their improvements, dwelling houses and slaves, between such assessment districts, by deducting from or adding to either such a rate per centum as shall appear just and equitable.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That immediately after hearing appeals, and adjusting and equalizing the valuations according to the provisions of the preceding section, the principal assessors respectively shall make out lists containing the sums payable according to the assessments aforesaid, and according to the provisions of this act, upon every object of taxation within their respective districts, so as to raise upon the county or counties, state district or districts, contained within the collection districts established by this act, for which they are respectively appointed, the quota of the direct tax laid by the U. S. which shall have been imposed on such county or counties, state district or districts, by the law laying such direct tax: which list shall contain the name of each person residing within the collection district liable to pay the direct tax, or of the person residing within the said district and having the care or superintendence of property lying within the said district which is liable to the payment of said tax, where such person or persons are known, together with the sum payable by each such person or persons as aforesaid, on account of the said direct tax as aforesaid. And where there is any property within any collection district, liable to the payment of the direct tax, not owned or occupied by or under the superintendence of any person resident therein, there shall be a separate list of such property specifying the sums payable, and the names of the respective proprietors, where known.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That each of the collectors to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, within sixty days from the day on which the principal assessors shall have received the list from the assistant assessors, be furnished by the principal assessors with one or more of the lists prepared in conformity with the preceding sections by the principal assessors, signed and certified by such assessor. And each collector on receiving the list as aforesaid, shall subscribe three receipts, one of which shall be given on a full and correct copy of such list, which list and receipt shall remain with the principal assessor and be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same; and the other two receipts shall be given on aggregate statements of the lists aforesaid, exhibiting the gross amount of taxes to be collected in each county or state district contained in the collection district; one of which aggregate statements and receipts shall be transmitted to the Secretary and the other to the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That each collector, before receiving any list as aforesaid for collection, shall give bond, with one or more good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury, in at least double the amount of the taxes assessed in the collection district for which he may be appointed; which bond shall be payable to the United States, with condition for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office, according to law, and particularly for the due collection and payment of all monies assessed upon such district, and said bond shall be transmitted to and deposited in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the taxes so assessed shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate, and all slaves of the individuals who may be assessed for the same, during two years after the time it shall become due and payable; and the said lien shall extend to each and every part of all tracts or lots of land or dwelling houses, notwithstanding the same may have been divided or alienated in part.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That each collector shall be authorized to appoint, by an instrument of writing under his hand and seal, as many deputies as he may think proper, assigning to each such deputy, by that instrument of writing, such portion of his collection district as he may think proper; and also to revoke the powers of any deputy, giving public notice thereof in that portion of the district assigned to such deputy. And each such deputy shall have the like authority in every respect to collect the tax so assessed within the portion of the district assigned to him, which is by this act vested in the collector himself; but each collector shall in every respect be responsible both to the United States and to individuals, as the case may be, for all monies collected, and for every act done as deputy collector by any of his deputies whilst acting as such: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any collector from collecting himself the whole or any part of the tax so assessed and payable in his district.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That each of the said collectors, or his deputies, shall within ten days after receiving his collection list, advertise in one newspaper printed in his collection district, if any there be, and by notifications, to be posted up in at least four public places in his collection district, that the said tax has become due and payable, and state the times and places at which he or they will

attend to receive the same, which shall be within twenty days after such notification; and with respect to persons who shall not attend, according to such notifications, it shall be the duty of each collector, in person or by deputy, to apply once at their respective dwellings within such district, and there demand the taxes payable by such persons, which applications shall be made within sixty days after the receipt of collection lists by the collectors; and if the said taxes shall not be then paid, or within twenty days thereafter, it shall be lawful for such collector and his deputies to proceed to collect the said taxes by distress and sale of the goods, chattles or effects of the persons delinquent as aforesaid, with a commission of eight per centum upon the said taxes to and for the use of such collector: Provided, That it shall not be lawful to make distress of the tools or implements of a trade or profession, beasts of the plough, necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, or household furniture, or apparel necessary for a family.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That whenever goods, chattles or effects, sufficient to satisfy any tax upon dwelling houses, or lands and their improvements, owned, occupied, or superintended by persons known & residing within the same collection district cannot be found, the collector having first advertised the same for thirty days in a newspaper printed within the collection district, if such there be, and having posted up in at least ten public places within the same, a notification of the intended sale, thirty days previously thereto, shall proceed to sell at public sale, so much of the said property as may be necessary to satisfy the taxes due thereon, together with an addition of twenty per centum to the said taxes. And if the property so advertised for sale, cannot be sold for the amount of the tax due thereon, with the said additional per centum thereto, the collector shall purchase the same in behalf of the United States, for the amount aforesaid: Provided, That the owner or superintendant of the property aforesaid, after the same shall have been as aforesaid advertised for sale, and before it shall have been actually sold, shall be allowed to pay the amount of the tax thereon with an addition of ten per centum on the same, on the payment of which, the sale of the said property shall not take place: Provided also, That the owners, their heirs, executors or administrators, or any person in their behalf, shall have liberty to redeem the lands and other property sold as aforesaid, within two years from the time of sale, upon payment to the collector, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount paid by such purchaser with interest for the same at the rate of twenty per centum per annum: and no deed shall be given in pursuance of such sale, until the time of redemption shall have expired; and the collector shall render a distinct account of the charges incurred in offering and advertising for sale such property, and shall pay into the treasury the surplus, if any there be, of the aforesaid addition of twenty per centum or ten per centum, as the case may be, after defraying the said charges.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That with respect to property lying within any collection district, not owned, occupied or superintended by some person residing therein and on which the tax shall not have been paid to the collector within ninety days after the day on which he shall have received the collection lists from the principal assessor, the collector shall transmit lists of the same to one of the collectors within the same state to be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the collector who shall have been thus designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall transmit receipts for all the lists received as aforesaid, to the collector transmitting the same, and the collectors thus designated in each state by the secretary of the treasury, shall cause notifications of the taxes due as aforesaid and contained in the lists thus transmitted to them, to be published for sixty days in at least one of the newspapers published in the state; and the owners of the property on which such taxes may be due, shall be permitted to pay to such collector, the said tax with an addition of ten per centum thereon: Provided, such payment is made within one year after the day on which the collector of the district where such property lies, had notified that the tax had become due on the same.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That when any tax as aforesaid, shall have remained unpaid, for the term of one year as aforesaid, the collector in the state where the property lies, and who shall have been designated by the secretary of the treasury of the treasury as aforesaid, having first advertised the same for sixty days, in at least one newspaper in the state, shall proceed to sell at public sale, so much of the said property as may be necessary to satisfy the taxes due thereon, together with an addition of twenty per centum thereon. If the property advertised for sale, cannot be sold for the amount of the tax due thereon, with the said addition thereon, the collector shall purchase the same in behalf of the United States, for the amount aforesaid. And the collector shall render a distinct account of the charges incurred in offering and advertising for sale such property, and pay into the Treasury the surplus, if any, of the aforesaid addition of ten or twenty per cent as the case may be, after defraying the said charges.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the collectors designated as aforesaid, by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall deposit with the clerk of the district courts of the United States in the respective states, and within which district the property lies, correct lists of the tracts of lands or other real property sold by virtue of this act, for non payment of taxes, together with the names of the owners or presumed owners, or of the purchasers of the same at the public sales aforesaid, and of the amount paid by such purchasers for the same. The owners, their heirs, executors or administrators, of any person in their behalf, shall have liberty to redeem the lands or other property sold as aforesaid, within two years from the time of sale, upon payment to the clerk aforesaid, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount paid by such purchaser for the said land or rather real property, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty per centum per annum, and of a commission of five per centum on such payment for the use of the clerk aforesaid. The clerks shall, on application, pay to the purchasers the monies thus paid for their use, and they shall give deeds for the lands or property aforesaid, to the purchasers entitled to the same, in all cases where the same shall not have been

redeemed within two years as aforesaid, by the original owners thereof or their legal representatives; and the said clerks shall be entitled to receive from the purchaser the sum of two dollars, for every such deed, to be paid on the delivery thereof to such purchasers; and in all cases where lands may be sold under this act for the payment of taxes belonging to infants, persons of insane mind, married women or persons beyond sea; such persons shall have the term of two years after their respective disabilities shall have been removed, or their return into the U. States, to redeem lands thus sold, on their paying into the clerk's office aforesaid the amount paid by the purchaser, together with ten per centum per annum thereon; and on their paying to the purchaser of the land aforesaid a compensation for all improvements he may have made on the premises subsequent to his purchase, the value of which improvements to be ascertained by three or more neighboring freeholders to be appointed by the clerk aforesaid, who on actual view of the premises shall assess the value of such improvements on their oaths, and make a return of such valuation to the clerk aforesaid immediately.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That the several collectors shall, at the expiration of every month after they shall respectively commence their collections, transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, a statement of the collections made by them respectively, within the month, and pay over quarterly or sooner, if so required by the said Secretary, the monies by them respectively collected within the said term. And each of the said collectors shall complete the collection of all sums assigned to him for collection as aforesaid; shall pay over the same into the treasury, and shall render his final account to the Treasury Department, within six months from and after the day when he shall have received the collection lists from the principal assessor: Provided, however, That the period of one year and three months from the said day shall be allowed to the collector designated in each state as aforesaid, by Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the taxes contained in the list transmitted to him by the other collectors as aforesaid.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That each collector shall be charged with the whole amount of taxes by him received, whether contained in the list delivered to him by the principal assessor or transmitted to him by other collectors, and he shall be allowed credit for the amount of taxes contained in the list delivered to him by the principal assessor or transmitted to him by other collectors, and he shall be allowed credit for the amount of taxes contained in the lists transmitted in the manner above provided to other collectors, & by them received as aforesaid, and also for the taxes of such persons as may have absconded or become insolvent, subsequent to the date of the assessment, and prior to the day when the tax ought, according to the provisions of this act, to have been collected; provided it shall be proven to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of the Treasury, that due diligence was used by the collector and that no property was left from which the tax could have been recovered; and each collector designated in each state as aforesaid by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall receive credit for the taxes due for all tracts of land, which after being offered for sale by him in the manner as aforesaid, shall or may have been purchased by him in behalf of the U. S.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That if any collector shall fail either to collect or to render his account, or to pay over in the manner or within the times herein before provided, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorized and required, to issue a warrant of distress against such delinquent collector and his sureties, directed to the marshal of the district, therein expressing the amount of the taxes imposed on the district of such collector, and the sums if any which have been paid; and the said marshal shall himself, or by his deputy, immediately proceed to levy and collect the sum which may remain due, by distress and sale of the goods and chattles, or any personal effects of the delinquent collector; and for want of goods, chattles or effects aforesaid sufficient to satisfy the said warrant, the same may be levied on the person of the collector, who may be committed to prison, there to remain until discharged in due course of law; and furthermore notwithstanding the commitment of the collector to prison as aforesaid, or if he abscond, and goods, chattles and effects cannot be found sufficient to satisfy the said warrant, the said marshal or his deputy shall and may proceed to levy and collect the sum which may remain due, by distress and sale of the goods and chattles or any personal effects of the surety or sureties of the delinquent collectors. And the amount of the sums committed to any collector for collection as aforesaid, shall and the same are hereby declared to be a lien upon the lands and real estate of such collector and his sureties, until the same shall be discharged according to law; and for want of goods and chattles or other personal effects of such collector or his sureties, sufficient to satisfy any warrant of distress issued pursuant to the preceding section of this act, the lands and real estate of such collector and his sureties, or so much thereof as may be necessary for satisfying the said warrant, after being advertised for at least three weeks, in not less than three public places in the collection district, and in one newspaper printed in the county or district, if any there be, prior to the proposed time of sale, may and shall be sold by the marshal or his deputy; and for all lands & real estate sold in pursuance of the authority aforesaid, the conveyance of the marshals or their deputies, executed in due form of law, shall give a valid title against all persons claiming under delinquent collectors or their sureties aforesaid; and all monies that may remain of the proceeds of such sale, after satisfying the said warrant of distress and paying the reasonable costs and charges of sale, shall be returned to the proprietor of the lands or real estate sold as aforesaid.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That each and every collector or his deputy, who shall exercise or be guilty of any extortion or oppression, under color of this act, or shall demand other or greater sums than shall be authorized by law, shall be liable to pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, to be recovered by and for the use of the party injured, with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction; and each and every collector or his deputies shall if required give receipts for all sums by them collected and retained in pursuance of this act.



Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid for the services performed, under this act: To each principal assessor, two dollars for every day employed in collecting and making out lists agreeably to the provisions of this act, and four dollars for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax list as delivered by him to the collector: to each assistant assessor, one dollar and fifty cents for every day actually employed in collecting lists and making calculations, the number of days necessary for that purpose being certified by the principal assessor and approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury, and three dollars for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax list as completed and delivered by him to the principal assessor; and the assessors respectively shall be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for books and stationery used in the execution of their duties.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That the allowances made as aforesaid to the assessors, shall be paid at the treasury to the principal assessors respectively, for which purpose, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, are hereby appropriated.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That in cases where no person can be found in any collection district, or assessment district, to serve either as collector, principal assessor or assistant assessor, respectively, the President of the U. States is hereby authorized to appoint one of the deputy postmasters in such district to serve as collectors or assessors, as the case may be; and it shall be the duty of such deputy postmaster to perform accordingly the duties of such officer.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That whenever a direct tax shall be assessed, or internal duties laid, separate accounts of each shall be kept at the treasury of the U. States, of all monies received from the direct tax, and from internal duties; showing upon what articles or subjects of taxation those duties accrued; also, the amount of monies paid to collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, or other officers employed in the collection thereof; distinguishing the amount of monies received from each state, and from what tax or species of duties received; and distinguishing also the amount of monies paid to the officers in each state; which accounts it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, annually, in the month of December, to lay before Congress.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY,  
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
July 22, 1813—Approved.  
JAMES MADISON.

#### A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, Ky. on the 31st September, 1813, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the general post office as dead letters.

Asbury William R. 2  
Alexander Aaron  
Armstrong Samuel  
Anderson John  
Allen Bernely  
Abell Elizabeth

Baird Pleasant  
Baggot George  
Busby William  
Barry William T.  
Bond John E.  
Bown Ambrose  
Browning Jacob  
Breckenridge J. C.  
Breckenridge John B.  
Bridges John  
Butler Anthony  
Brown Abraham  
Brown Jas.  
Burtion John  
Burtion Daniel  
Blevins John  
Baker William  
Baker John  
Bead William  
Burns  
Boardman James  
Bartholomew Thomas  
Boaz John  
Bell John F.  
Bown Samuel A.  
Bromie George  
Bedford Robert  
Barry John  
Burriss John  
Baylor Robert  
Barkley James  
Bartford Anderson G.  
Bab George M.  
Bab William  
Belt Richard  
Bradley Susan H.  
Baxter John  
Berriman Gilson  
Bulles Charles A.  
Bluford Col.  
Bryant Joseph  
Brunker Peter  
Barkley George

Alter Christian  
Armstrong Hugh  
Alexander George  
Allen Hugh  
Alley Amos  
Alexander Wilson

Bowman John  
Bushard Catharine  
Basard Solomon  
Buchanan John  
Ball Spencer  
Blades William H.  
Ballenburger Jacob  
Bodley Thomas  
Bryson  
Barker Henry  
Breashler Reazon  
Bogg John M.  
Blanch and Medcalf  
Blakey James M.  
Boulware William  
Blanton R.  
Burrett Rebecca  
Brandon Joseph  
Bosworth Benjamin  
Baxter Thomas  
Buckley Samuel  
Bailey Augustine  
Brown Abraham  
Bailey David  
Barker Henry  
Blest Judith  
Bryan Thomas  
Bryson Andrew  
Beauchamp Isaac  
Bolman Amos  
Burbridge A. Rev.  
Bridgion John  
Bowlds Joseph  
Banton William T.  
Baxley Joseph M.  
Bowlware Frank  
Bochannon Simon  
Barr Robert  
Biggs Andrew  
Biggs Susanah  
Burton John  
Bramberger Frederick  
Bowler John

Macbean William  
Morgan Sarah  
Moore Nimrod  
McCoy Joseph  
Mahon Alexander  
McDonald Maj. Jas.  
Miller Alexander  
McKinney Gerrard  
Montgomery Alexr.  
Matthews Charles L.  
McCally John  
McKard Alexander  
Morton Wm. R.  
Meary Justin B.  
Miller James  
Messie Job  
Marsh John  
McDowell Lucy N.  
McNitt Robert  
Manuel Fleet  
Morton, Shif. Fayette  
McCurry William  
Milton Elijah  
McGowan Mr.  
McQuire William  
Morris Joshua  
Musgrave Cuthbert  
Mennett Edward R. J.  
Miners Gideon  
Morgan Nathan  
Menton Samuel  
Miffin Polly  
Miller John  
Marshall Cornelius  
Mortimer Robert  
Moore Charles C.

Norton John  
Novell Francis  
Newcombe John  
Neal Nancy

Oneal Theodoros  
Offit Alexander  
O'Clover John  
Postlethwait Joseph  
Pitche Benjamin  
Parks William  
Penn Shadrack  
Patterson Samuel  
Peel James  
Page Guinn  
Price John  
Pargett Wm.  
Purkins Ruthy  
Patrick Charles  
Parish Timothy  
Putthoff John  
Pegg Lewis  
Phillips Doct. George  
Phillips Samuel

Rowe Benjamin F.  
Riley Samuel  
Russell Robert  
Russell Andrew  
Reid William  
Richardson M. D.  
Riddick Eliza M.  
Rankin Adam  
Ramsey Thomas  
Redman Cheeksberry  
Rice Sophia W.

Estes Nathaniel  
Eades Jonathan  
Eades William  
Edwards Elias  
Edwards Henry  
Ekin James  
Edmiston Martha

Davis Allen  
Deshner Robert  
Dunn John  
Day Francis  
Davis Thomas  
Daniel Louisa  
Darks Tabitha

Edwards Richard G.  
Eras Nathaniel  
Eles John  
Edwards Rebecca  
Everett Nancy  
Ellison William  
Evelson Thomas

Edwards Richard G.  
Eras Nathaniel  
Eles John  
Edwards Rebecca  
Everett Nancy  
Ellison William  
Evelson Thomas

Edwards Richard G.  
Eras Nathaniel  
Eles John  
Edwards Rebecca  
Everett Nancy  
Ellison William  
Evelson Thomas

Edwards Richard G.  
Eras Nathaniel  
Eles John  
Edwards Rebecca  
Everett Nancy  
Ellison William  
Evelson Thomas

Fraser James  
Foster Andrew  
Foster Elizabeth  
Fair James  
Farrar Edwin  
Fisk John  
Ferguson Vivion  
Farrow Asa  
Futty Benjamin  
Forsythe James

Gatewood Ann  
Gedron James J.  
Garnett William A.  
Gresham William  
Gray John (Elder)  
Grimes John  
Goodloe John  
Gibson Sarah C.  
Gibson John  
Gibson Isaac  
Gillaspie John  
Grover Joel  
Gray Peter  
Gest Levy J.  
Grady William  
Goodwin James C.  
Green Thomas  
Gramble Thomas

Hawkins Joseph H.  
Hinds William  
Harp Boston  
Holloway, Bain & Steel  
Haley Benjamin  
House Jacob  
Hamilton Polly  
Hamilton James  
Hill James  
Herron — Major  
Hendon Ann  
Hurt Maria L.  
Hogan Lewis  
Hayley William  
Hendley Mr.  
Hopewell Samuel  
Haydon William T.  
Holmes Hugh  
Hendley John  
Haggard Rice (Elder)  
Hixon Job  
Hurst Elizabeth  
Haydon James J.  
Holmes William  
Hart John  
Hart Eliza  
Hardin George  
Hollyman Mary  
Houston William  
Henderson John & Tho.  
Hinds Samuel

Johnson Edward jun.  
Ives William  
Johnson James  
Jones Elizabeth  
Jones Wm. Smith  
Jett Burkett D.  
Jeffreys John  
Juda Nelson

Krantz John F.  
Kelly Henry  
Kelly Hannah  
Kohlharsh Henry

Lewis Granville  
Lamme Jesse  
Lear James C.  
Le Grand Peter  
Lamon James  
Laidlow Peter  
Lay Nancy  
Lendsey Joseph  
Lewis Hector  
Lewis John  
Leonard Rebecca

Madison Kesiah  
McGibony Alexander  
Martin James  
Mayer Charles  
Morgan William  
Montgomery William  
Mehony Fielding  
Meglone Jane  
Morgan Samuel  
McCoin James Jun.  
McLean Robt. D.  
Miller William  
Mush Charles  
Miller Robt.  
Mash Samuel  
Moore Peter  
McCoy Eliza  
McKerry Martha  
McFerrin Thos.  
Monroe John  
McCutchen James  
McConnell Wm. L.  
Moore Telly  
McKay Duncan  
Marshall Robert  
Menier Abraham

Nicholas Joseph  
Noble James  
Nash William M.  
Napper John  
Outton Thomas  
O'Brien John  
Owens — Mrs.  
Pickett Edward  
Pointexter Peter  
Pondestre Nathaniel  
Perry Tandy K.  
Price Samuel  
Purdy Robert  
Parberry James M.  
Pobies Mary  
Pew John  
Pondexter John  
Patterson William  
Price Joel  
Price William B.  
Pool John  
Porter William

Roach William  
Roker Jacob  
Rush Eliza  
Robnett John  
Reed John  
Roach Richard  
Rush John  
Russell Hendley  
Robb Peter L.  
Reynolds John J.  
Richardson Samuel

Richardson William  
Reeves Nathaniel  
Reynolds William  
Rice William  
Rice Mrs. Polly  
Rumman Thomas  
Richardson John

Smith Hardage  
Simpson Abraham  
Shingle-bower Margaret  
Scott James  
Smith Doct. Benjamin  
Smith Richard W.  
Shyrock Mathias  
Stokes Ruth  
Sumrall Joseph  
Scott Samuel  
Starks John  
Sullivan Daniel  
Smith Daniel  
Samuel John  
Summers James  
Smith Alexander  
Shedman Thomas  
Shyrock William  
Smith Ann  
Simpson Robert  
Shields Patrick  
Shields James C.  
Sargent Dabney  
Scott Robert  
Smith Francis D.  
Shuldeny Ralph B.  
Shuldeny Ralph B.  
Spencer Abraham  
Samuel Phillemont  
Sharrad Levin  
Smith Barnett  
Shackelford Rev.  
Smith Edwin B.  
Sharp Eliza B.  
Saucer William  
Sutton & Ford  
Simpson Robert

Todd David  
Tomlinson Ambrose  
Tomlinson Joseph  
Tarleton Alfred  
Tegarden William  
Terrence David  
Talbot Charlotte S.  
Tull Thomas  
Towles Hawley  
Tribble Stephen  
Tate George W.  
Taylor William  
Todd Mary

Umprey William  
Vanpelt Samuel  
Walden William  
Walker Alexander  
Ward Benjamin  
Woodruff Aaron  
Wright Helena  
Wilson John  
Wilkinson Anguish  
Wagler Abraham  
Wing Benjamin  
Walsh Thomas  
Willight John  
Williamson Garrett  
Wilson Benjamin  
Wingate John C.  
Wickham John  
Walls Samuel  
Winn Nathaniel  
White Robert  
Walker Samuel  
Webber Margaret  
Walker Alexander  
Wyll John  
Wood Henry  
West Ann  
Wallace Agness  
Watts John

Yager Jacob  
Young Sarah D.  
Young Leonard

Yarnell Isaac  
Yates Agness  
Young John D.

DANIEL GILES, A. P. M.

continued to make a show of resistance would have been a wanton sacrifice of the remains of her brave crew. But the enemy was not able to take possession of her, and circumstances soon permitted her flag again to be hoisted. At 45 minutes past two, the signal was made for "close action." The Niagara being very little injured, I determined to pass through the enemy's line, bore up and passed ahead of their two ships and a brig, giving a raking fire to them from the starboard guns, and to a large schooner and sloop, from the larboard side, at half pistol shot distance. The smaller vessels at this time having got within grape and canister distance, under the direction of capt. Elliott, and keeping up a well directed fire, the two ships, a brig, and a schooner surrendered, a schooner and sloop making a vain attempt to escape.

Those officers and men who were immediately under my observation evinced the greatest gallantry, and I have no doubt that all others conducted themselves as became American officers and seamen. Lt. Yarnall, 1st Lt. of the Lawrence, although several times wounded, refused to quit the deck. Midshipman Forrest (doing duty as Lt.) and sailing master Taylor, were of great assistance to me. I have great pain in stating to you the death of Lt. Brock of the marines, and midshipman Lamb, both of the Lawrence, and midshipman John Clarke of the Scorpion: they were valuable and promising officers. Mr. Hambleton, purser, who volunteered his services on deck, was severely wounded late in the action. Midshipman Claxton and Swartwout of the Lawrence, were severely wounded. On board of the Niagara, Lt. Smith and Edwards, and mid. Webster (doing duty as sailing master) behaved in a very handsome manner. Capt. Brewvoort of the army, who acted as a volunteer in the capacity of a marine officer, on board that vessel, is an excellent and brave officer, and with his musketry did great execution. Lt. Turner, commanding the Caledonia, brought that vessel into action in the most able manner, and is an officer that in all situations may be relied on. The Ariel, Lt. Packet, and Scorpion, sailing master Champlin, were enabled to get early into action, and were of great service. Capt. Elliott speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Magrath, purser, who had been dispatched in a boat on service previous to my getting on board the Niagara, and, being a seaman, since the action has rendered essential service in taking charge of one of the prizes of capt. Elliott, already so well known to the government, it would be almost superfluous to speak. In this action he evinced his characteristic bravery and judgment, and, since the close of the action, has given me the most able and essential assistance.

I have the honor to enclose you a return of the killed and wounded, together with a statement of the relative force of the squadrons. The capt. and first Lt. of the Queen Charlotte, and first Lt. of the Detroit, were killed.—Capt. Barclay, senior officer, and the commander of the Lady Prevost, severely wounded. The commander of the Hunter and Chippeway slightly wounded. Their loss in killed and wounded I have not yet been able to ascertain; it must however, have been very great.

Very respectfully,  
I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
The hon. William Jones.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Perry,  
U. S. schooner Ariel, Put-in-Bay,  
13th Sept. 1813.

Sir—I have caused the prisoners taken on the 10th inst. to be landed at Sandusky, and have requested Gen. Harrison to have them marched to Chillicothe, and there wait until your pleasure shall be known respecting them. The Lawrence has been so entirely cut up, it is absolutely necessary she should go into a safe harbor. I have therefore directed Lieut. Yarnall to proceed to Erie in her, with the wounded of the fleet, and dismantle and get her over the bar as soon as possible.

The two ships in a heavy sea this day at anchor lost their masts, being much injured in the action. I shall haul them into the inner bay at this place, and moor them for the present. The Detroit is a remarkably fine ship, sails well, and is very strongly built. The Queen Charlotte is a much superior vessel to what has been represented. The Lady Prevost is a large fine schooner.

I also beg your instructions respecting the wounded. I am satisfied, sir, that whatever steps I might take governed by humanity would meet your approbation. Under this impression, I have taken upon myself to promise capt. Barclay, who is very dangerously wounded, that he shall be landed as near Lake Ontario as possible, and I had no doubt you would allow me to parole him. He is under the impression that nothing but leaving this part of the country will save his life. There is also a number of Canadians among the prisoners, many who have families.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
O. H. PERRY.

The hon. Wm. Jones,  
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy,  
U. S. Schooner Ariel, Put-in-Bay,  
13th Sept. 1813.

Sir—In my last I informed you that we had captured the enemy's fleet on this Lake. I have now the honor to give you the most important particulars of the action. On the morning of the 10th inst. at sun rise, they were discovered in Put-in-Bay; when I lay at anchor with the squadron under my command. We got under weigh, the wind light at S. W. and stood for them. At 10, a. m. the wind hauled to S. E. and brought us to windward; formed the line and bore up. At 15 minutes before twelve, the enemy commenced firing; at 5 minutes before twelve the action commenced on our part. Finding their fire very destructive, owing to their long guns; and its being mostly directed at the Lawrence, I made sail, and directed the other vessels to follow for the purpose of closing with the enemy. Every brace and bowline being soon shot away side became unmanageable; notwithstanding the great exertions of the sailing master. In this situation she sustained the action upwards of two hours without canister distance, until every gun was rendered useless; and the greater part of her crew either killed or wounded. Finding she could no longer annoy the enemy, I left her in charge of Lieut. Yarnall, who, I was convinced from the bravery already displayed by him, would do what would comport with the honor of the flag. At half past two, the wind springing up, Capt. Elliott was enabled to bring his vessel, the Niagara, gallantly into close action; I immediately went on board of her, when he anticipated my wish by volunteering to bring the schooners which had been kept astern by the lightness of the wind, into close action. It was with unspeakable pain that I saw, soon after I got on board the Niagara, the flag of the Lawrence come down, although I was perfectly sensible that she had been defended to the last, and that to have

THE WAR.  
OFFICIAL LETTERS.

Copy of a letter from Com. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy,  
U. S. brig Niagara, off the Western Sister, Head of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, 4 P. M.

Sir—It has pleased the Almighty to give to the Arms of the United States a signal Victory over their enemies on this Lake. The British Squadron, consisting of two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop, have this moment surrendered to the force under my command, after a sharp conflict.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
O. H. PERRY.

The hon. William Jones,  
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy,  
U. S. Schooner Ariel, Put-in-Bay,  
13th Sept. 1813.

Sir—In my last I informed you that we had captured the enemy's fleet on this Lake. I have now the honor to give you the most important particulars of the action. On the morning of the 10th inst. at sun rise, they were discovered in Put-in-Bay; when I lay at anchor with the squadron under my command. We got under weigh, the wind light at S. W. and stood for them. At 10, a. m. the wind hauled to S. E. and brought us to windward; formed the line and bore up. At 15 minutes before twelve, the enemy commenced firing; at 5 minutes before twelve the action commenced on our part. Finding their fire very destructive, owing to their long guns; and its being mostly directed at the Lawrence, I made sail, and directed the other vessels to follow for the purpose of closing with the enemy. Every brace and bowline being soon shot away side became unmanageable; notwithstanding the great exertions of the sailing master. In this situation she sustained the action upwards of two hours without canister distance, until every gun was rendered useless; and the greater part of her crew either killed or wounded. Finding she could no longer annoy the enemy, I left her in charge of Lieut. Yarnall, who, I was convinced from the bravery already displayed by him, would do what would comport with the honor of the flag. At half past two, the wind springing up, Capt. Elliott was enabled to bring his vessel, the Niagara, gallantly into close action; I immediately went on board of her, when he anticipated my wish by volunteering to bring the schooners which had been kept astern by the lightness of the wind, into close action. It was with unspeakable pain that I saw, soon after I got on board the Niagara, the flag of the Lawrence come down, although I was perfectly sensible that she had been defended to the last, and that to have

Lawrence 22  
Niagara 2  
Caledonia 2  
Somers 1  
Ariel 1  
Trippie 2  
Scorpion 2  
Porcupine 2  
Tigress 2

Statement of the force of the British squadron.  
Ship Detroit 19 guns—1 on pivot & 2 howitzers  
Queen Charlotte 17 do. 1 do.  
Schr. Lady Prevost 13 do. 1 do.  
Brig Hunter 10 do.  
Sloop Little Belt 3 do.  
Schr. Chippeway 1 do. and 2 swivels

63 guns.  
NOTE—The Detroit is a new ship, very strongly built, and mounts long 24's, 18's and 12's.

Statement of the force of the United States squadron.  
Brig Lawrence 20 guns  
Niagara 24 do.  
Caledonia 3 do.  
Schr. Ariel 4 do. (1 burst early in action)  
Scorpion 2 do.  
Somers 2 do. and two swivels  
Sloop Trippie 1 do.  
Schr. Tigress 1 do.  
Porcupine 1 do.

54 guns.

The exact number of the enemy's force has not been ascertained, but I have good reason to believe that it exceeded ours by nearly one hundred men.

S. HAMBLETON, PURSER.  
O. H. PERRY,  
Capt. and Senior Officer.

CHANCEY'S CRUISE.  
Extract of a letter from Com. Isaac Chancey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated September 13, 1813.

On board the U. S. Ship Gen. Pike,  
Off Duck Island.

Sir—On the 7th, at day light the enemy's fleet was discovered close in with Niagara River, wind from the southward. Made the signal and weighed with the fleet, prepared for action and stood out of the river after him; he immediately made all sail to the northward. We made sail in chase with our heavy schooners in tow, and have continued the chase all round the Lake night and day until yesterday morning, when he succeeded in getting into Amherst Bay which is so little known to our pilots and said to be full of shoals that they are not willing to take me in there. I shall however (unless driven from my station by a gale of wind) endeavor to watch him so close as to prevent his getting out upon the Lake.

During our long chase I frequently got within from one to two miles of the enemy, but a heavy sailing schooner prevented our closing with him, until the 11th off Genesee River, we carried a breeze with us while he lay becalmed to within about 3-4 of a mile of him which he took the breeze and we had a running fight of 3 and an half hours, but by his superior sailing he escaped me and run into Amherst Bay yesterday morning. In the course of our chase on the 11th, I got several broadsides from this ship upon the enemy, which must have done him considerable injury as many of the shot were seen to strike him, and people were observed over the side plugging shot holes. A few shot struck our hull and a little rigging was cut, but nothing of importance—not a man was hurt.

I was much disappointed that Sir James refused to fight me, as he was so much superior in point of force both in guns and men—having upwards of 20 guns more than we have and a greater weight of shot.

This ship, the Madison and the Sylph have each a schooner constantly in tow, yet the others cannot sail as fast as the enemy's squadron, which gives him decidedly the advantage; and puts it in his power to engage me when and how he chooses.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.  
ISAAC CHANCEY,  
Hon. W. Jones, Secy. of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Thos. Macdonough, Esq. commanding the U. S. naval forces on Lake Champlain.

United States Ship President,  
near Plattsburg, Sept. 9th, 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here yesterday from near the lines, having sailed from Burlington on the 6th inst. with an intention to fall in with the enemy, who were then near this place; having proceeded to within a short distance of the lines; I received information that they were at anchor there; soon after, they weighed and stood to the northward out of the lake—thus, if not acknowledging our ascendancy on the lake, evincing an unwillingness (although they had the advantage of a situation, owing to the narrowness of the channel in which their galleys could work, when we should want room) to determine it.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
THOS. MACDONOUGH,  
Hon. W. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Isaac Hull, Esq. commanding Naval Officer on the East of Portsmouth, N. H.

U. S. Navy Yard, Portsmouth;  
14th September, 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to forward to you, by the mail, the flags of the late British brig Boxer, which were hoisted to her mast-heads at the time she engaged, and was captured by the U. S. brig Enterprise.

Great as the pleasure is that I derive from performing this part of my duty, I need not tell you how different my feelings would have been, could the gallant Barrows have had this honor!

He went into action most gallantly, and the difference of injury done the two vessels proves how nobly he fought.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,  
sir, your obedient servant;  
ISAAC HULL,  
Secretary of the Navy.

ENTERPRISE AND BOXER.  
Extract of a letter from Capt. Hull to Commodore Bainbridge, dated the 10th inst.

"Yesterday I visited the two brigs, and was astonished to see the difference of injury sustained in the action. The Enterprise had but one 18-pound shot in her hull, one in her main mast, and one in her foremast; her sails are much cut with grape shot, and there are a great number of grape lodged in her sides, but no injury done by them. The Boxer has eighteen or twenty 18-pound shot in her hull, most of them at the water's edge; several stands of 18-pound grape stick in her side, and such a quantity of small grape that I did not undertake to count them. Her masts, sails and spars are literally cut to pieces; several of her guns dismounted and unfit for service; her top-gallant fore-castle nearly taken off by the shot; her boats cut to pieces, and her quarters injured in proportion. To give you an idea of the quantity of shot about her, I inform you that I counted in her main-mast alone, three 18-pound shot holes, 18 large grape shot holes, 16 musket-ball holes, and a large number of smaller shot holes, without counting above the cat harpins. We find it impossible to get at the number of killed; no flags are found by which we can ascertain it. I, however, counted upwards of thirty hammocks which were in her netting with beds in them, besides several beds without hammocks; and she has excellent accommodations for all her officers below in state rooms, so that I have no doubt that she had one hundred men on board. We know that she had several of the Ratler's men, and a quantity of wads was taken out of the Ratler, loaded with four large grape shot, with a small hole in the centre to put in a cartridge, that the inside of the wad may take fire when it leaves the gun. In short, she is in every respect completely fitted, and her accommodations exceed any thing I have seen in a vessel of her class."

N. York, Sept. 13.—A marine from the Mohawk brig, one of the blockading squadron, deserted from the watering place and has been brought up to town.—He says the fleet which left the bay are bound to Halifax; that the enemy had given up the idea of attempting any thing until next spring, when a powerful naval and military armament would be sent to the Chesapeake to effect some great object, the nature of which he was unacquainted with.



## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEWPORT, [R. I.] Sept. 11.

Arrived ship Citizen, Allen, of N. York. 57 days from Lisbon.—The Editors of the Mercury have been favored with London papers to the 14th July.

The last reports from Spain were, that Gen. Hill had lost two regiments—that the allied army was retreating—that Soult had arrived at Bayonne, issued a proclamation, and resumed the command of the French armies.

[We presume this is not from the London papers but verbal news from Lisbon. J. A. Wm. Bennett it is said commands in the S. of Spain. Gen. Murray being sent to England for his misfortune at Tarragona in June last.]

The "Times" of the 14th July, gives a proclamation by the King of Prussia, dated from Königsberg, June 12, wherein he states that it was the French that first proposed the armistice and (which is of more consequence than this formality) that the use which his majesty means to make of it, is only to afford time for the national efforts now put forth to obtain their full vigor, in order that his people may be enabled "to conquer their independence." We find by another proclamation, in the same paper, that the Governor of the country between the Vistula and the Russian frontier, is actually obliged to calm the public indignation on account of the armistice, by an assurance that it will not lead to peace, but to the renewal of a more powerful and energetic warfare.

## FRIGATE ESSEX.

London, July 15.

The following is an extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated April 8.

"The American frigate Essex is in Valparaiso, where she arrived the 18th of March last, after a passage of thirty five days, from the island of Sebastian's near Rio Janeiro. She is armed with 45 guns and 420 picked men, and in other respects she is exceedingly well found. It is certain that Poinsett, the American consul there, wrote to his government for a vessel of this description. There were illuminations and balls on account of her arrival."

At St. Petersburg, Berlin, and every other quarter, the prevailing animosity against the French has caused great dissatisfaction to be expressed at the armistice, which, however, the better informed look upon as likely to consolidate the strength of the allies, and ultimately ensure their triumph over the enemy.

The "Times" of the 12th July, contains Capt. Brooke's account of the capture of the Chesapeake.—The despatch translated from the Paris Monitor, it seems is only an extract from Capt. Brooke's letter.—The following is the concluding paragraph of Capt. Brooke's letter, and we are indeed sorry that brave men cannot always be satisfied by stating facts.

"The enemy came into action with a complement of four hundred and forty men; the Shannon, having picked up some recaptured seamen, had three hundred and thirty. The Chesapeake is a fine frigate, and mounts forty-nine guns, eighteen on her main deck, two and thirty on her quarter deck and fore-castle. Both ships came out of action in the most beautiful order, their rigging appearing as perfect as if they had only been exchanging a salute." Much anxiety was evinced in the newspapers, and in parliament, on receiving Capt. Brooke's account of the capture of the Chesapeake.—Among other remarks of Mr. Croker, in the House of Commons, was the following: "The action with the Chesapeake, and in every respect unexampled. It was not—and he knew it was a bold assertion which he made,—to be equaled by any engagement which graced the naval annals of Great Britain. The enemy's ship was superior in size, superior in weight of metal, superior in numbers. She entered into the contest with a confidence of victory resulting from that conviction.—He was warranted in saying that the victory was accomplished in less than 15 minutes, of which only three minutes were occupied in boarding, when 310 British seamen had to contend with 440 of the enemy."

London, July 6.

Wednesday H. M. sloop Stork, captain Caulson, arrived here, after cruising for several days, though unsuccessfully, in quest of the Fox American privateer, between Achill head and Cape Clear. The Stork left on Tuesday week H. M. S. Fortune, capt. Goates, off Tory Island, where she was to cruise for three months. Some of the Fox's people had the audacity to go on shore at Sligo and Newport, in uniform, personating English officers, procured supplies of fresh provisions, &c. at both places, and gave the requisite gratia for the payment of the amount.

The Royal Oak, 74, rear admiral Lord Anslus Beauchamp, capt. Dix; Boyne, 58, capt. Berthon; Venerable, 74, capt. M'Lea; and Albion, 74, capt. Devonshire, are fitting for foreign service. The Boyne, it is said, is going to the Mediterranean; and the other ships to the North American station.

An article under our shipping head, dated from Galway, gives a vexatious account of the depredations committed by an American privateer off that part of the coast of Ireland. We are sorry to learn that another of these marauders is sweeping the Irish seas in a different quarter, and has taken five linen ships off Loughswilly, and at the mouth of the Channel, and sent them for Norway.

July 7.

A body of Danish troops entered Lough the 2d ult. the commander of which formally announced the commencement of hostilities between Russia and Denmark.

The city of Plymouth was illuminated on the evening of the 9th July, in honor of the victory of lord Wellington, over king Joseph in Spain; and of the capture of the Chesapeake, by the Shannon, the account of which was received by the Nova Scotia brig.

Capt. Graham, late of the Laurestinus, has been appointed to the command of the Chesapeake.

July 13.

In consequence of the armistice which has been agreed upon, between the French and Danes on one side, and the Russians and Swedes on the other, the

crown prince had put his troops into cantonments.

The Gottenburgh mail confirms our opinion, that the person of distinction, late indisposed at Dresden, was Berthier. That celebrated assistant and follower of Bonaparte throughout his military career, died last month, in the 69th year of his age.—Times.

At a court of common council, held at Guildhall, a motion was made, that the freedom of the city, and a sword of the value of one hundred guineas, be presented to capt. Brooke, of H. B. M. frigate Shannon, for the gallant conduct in the capture of the American frigate Chesapeake.

July 14.—An ounce of Portuguese gold is worth, in bank paper five pounds, five shillings, and a silver dollar of the new stamp, six shillings and nine pence.

The Bank had bills in circulation in the year 1807, about £12,000,000. In the year 1813, they had upwards of £43,000,000 sterling.

Extract of a letter from Tangier, dated July 6.

"The Algerines were busily fitting out their cruizers of every description, inasmuch it was suspected their number would border on fifty, possibly the greater part Gun-Boats.—Tunis was the avowed destination, but it may be dreaded the present season will induce some to pass to the Atlantic."

## INTERESTING TO PRIVATEERS.

French imperial Decree of April 14, 1813.

"The vessels captured by the American privateers will be admitted into the ports of France.

"The administration of the prizes, and proceedings for condemnation, are to be made by the consuls of the U. States.

"Immediately on the arrival of the prizes, the cargoes will be lodged in the American warehouse (Entrepot Reel.)

"All the goods and merchandise of the same description with those admitted to an entry when captured by French privateers will enjoy the same privilege.

"Those prohibited must remain in the government store till re-exported to the U. States.

"The goods and merchandise on board the privateers, will be admitted."

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1813.

## THE SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER.

At this moment when our fellow citizens are most properly rejoicing from one end of the Union to the other for our extraordinary and astonishing naval success—a success which has no parallel in the history of any nation— which has done more injury to haughty Britain, than she would sustain by the capture of Canada itself,—let us not in the midst of this great cause of rejoicing forget the situation of our fellow citizens of Georgia, of Louisiana, and of the Mississippi territory. The events in this quarter interest the U. States deeply, and the western people vitally.

That the enemy can capture and hold any part of our territory in this quarter we do not believe—but that they may ravage the country, massacre its inhabitants and stir up the negroes, is what is to be expected, for some of those scenes have already been exhibited.

The alarming situation of this section of the Union calls for the immediate interposition of government. The instant possession of East Florida would give peace and safety to the inhabitants of Georgia, the Mississippi territory and part of Louisiana. But so long as that country is held by the enemy (for the Spanish and British have conjointly set the Indians on us) so long will that extensive and important frontier be subject to his depredations.

And for what good reason are we to submit to Spanish depredations? Spain has plundered our property—and for this we have no indemnification—she has stimulated the Indians to the massacre of our exposed frontier settlements—she is in fact at war with us, whilst we are at peace with her.

East Florida would be a remuneration to the U. States for what the Spanish government owe her. And as the lives—the peace—the happiness of our citizens—and the safety of our territory are all to be saved by this measure, will Mr. Madison hesitate to possess himself of E. Florida?

We are fully aware of the difficulties which surround the President. The Senate, that hot-bed of aristocracy, stands ready to oppose every salutary measure he offers in support of the substantial interests of the nation. Let the President act with that energy which the times demand—he will be supported by the people—and if the Senate dare check his exertions for the country, let the odium fall upon them.

The conduct of the Senate is fast destroying itself. It may persevere in its evil doings a while longer, but the eyes of the nation will be opened; and the propriety of curtailing the time of service in that body will be generally assented to. It would be laughable, were it not a matter of the deepest regret, to see men who profess republicanism and the greatest concern for the interests of the country and the rights of the people, no sooner become members of that independent body than their tone is changed. Instances of this kind might be cited from Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, Georgia, Vermont—perhaps from every state in the Union.

## POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The late arrangements in this department which place the Western country nearer an equality with other parts of the U. States similarly circumstanced—were long since suggested in this paper as necessary. On the proper regulation of the post-office, depends, in a great measure, the integrity of the Union. For if one part of the country should be neglected or abandoned by this department, and extraordinary advantages bestowed on another, the consequences are easily discernable.

By the late amendments in the post-office department, newspapers are received by the regular mail from Washington, 3 and 4 days earlier than heretofore—and from the south, a week.

What other changes can yet be made favorable to the western country without injustice to other parts of the Union, Mr. Granger is certainly competent to decide, and we trust that the same friendly disposition which has lately been manifested, will be persevered in until the whole "procedure" shall be corrected.

The American Congress have decreed that independence, is dependence on British manufactures.

The Senate of the United States say that the best way to pacify our enemy is to feed him well—so said the Dutch.

Jefferson, that old fashioned revolutionary fellow, was the advocate of restrictive measures; but the great mercantile lawyer, Cheves, has proved him to be a fool—so we go.

The British say we are a nation of TRADERS, Cheves & Company are determined to prove it.

Alexander Hamilton was thought an enemy to his country because he was devoted to licentious commerce—but Mr. Cheves is thought a "good republican" whilst he supports more infamous principles.

The British love war and commerce—the U. States supply them plentifully with the latter article—tho' they have been sparing in the essentials of the former.

There are some politicians who through fear of being thought French, become English—but there always will be fools, as well as knaves.

## BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

### Summary.

Gen. Hampton has crossed lake Champlain, and advanced a few miles north of Plattsburg.

Gen. Williams has left fort George, and has proceeded to Sackett's Harbor.

From the south west, we have nothing new by the last mail. Rumour says that the Creeks and Cherokees have united in hostilities against us, and that they have collected in the neighborhood of the Muscle Shoals, committing outrages & depredations on the frontier settlements.

We have a report that Col. Johnson commands a column by land and that he has advanced as far as the river Raisin.

### CHILLICOTHE, Sept. 29.

By a gentleman of this place, who arrived here on Sunday last from Lower Sandusky, we are informed that on the 21st inst. another British armed vessel was taken, after a short action, by one of Commodore Perry's squadron, & brought in to Sandusky bay, a little below which the vessels taken in the late engagement are all moored. Gen. Harrison with the advance of the army, and all the heavy artillery, had landed on an island about 7 miles from Malden, on Wednesday last. The main body had also embarked and were expected to join the advanced guard on the same day. The whole force that embarked amount to upwards of 10,000 men, in addition to which about 1500 mounted men, under the command of Col. Johnson, had gone on by way of Brownstown to Detroit, where, it is said the hostile Indians have all assembled.—A slight skirmish is said to have taken place at the river Raisin, between the spies of Col. Johnson's regiment and some Indians, in which two or three of the latter were wounded, and two taken prisoners, one of whom is said to have acted as aid-de-camp to Tecumseh.

We understand that about 72 officers, sailors, and soldiers, acting as marines, were killed on board the British vessels, and about the same number wounded—as in every previous engagement, the 41st regiment has suffered severely. If we may include Commodore Barclay, who is since dead, four officers were killed and eight wounded. The following are the names of the surviving officers now prisoners in Chillicothe:

Lieut. O'Keefe, 41st reg't.  
Lt. Ingliss, Royal Navy.  
Lt. Bremner, do.  
Lt. Purvis, do.  
Lt. Irwin, do.  
Lt. Garden, Royal Newfoundland reg't.  
Mr. Collins, Master's Mate.

In the Boston account of the late engagement between the U. States brig Enterprise, and British brig Boxer, the former is stated to rate 14 guns.—This is an error, as she is only rated by the Navy department 12 guns.—She is at least 15 years old, was formerly a schooner, and is the same vessel that with which Lieut. Sterrett in August 1801 captured without the loss of a man, the Tripolitan ship of war Trophoe of 14 guns and 84 men, 50 of whom were killed or wounded.—The Boxer was built in England in the year 1804, and from the usual tonnage of brigs in the British Navy of her rate, she must be at least one-third larger than the Enterprise. The tonnage of the Enterprise is 163 tons, that of the Boxer 300 tons.—Dem. Press.

Extract of a letter from Burlington, under date of 12th inst.

"On Wednesday last, Gen. Parker left this place with all the artillery, and about 1500 infantry—our flotilla accompanied him. Reports say they are destined for the Isle au Noix. Troops are daily marching on to support him. The campaign appears to have commenced in this quarter."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated

Rio Janeiro, June 27.

"I have just heard that 3 British men of war are going in a few days round Cape Horn in search of the Essex, and likewise to take possession of Columbia River, where our countrymen have a small settlement: The force going is as follows—ship Phoebe, rating 36 and mounting 46 guns; ship Cherub, of 20 and mounting 28; ship Raccoon, of 18 and mounting 26 guns; and a store ship."

On the subject of the mediation a late London Courier has this paragraph:—"Great hopes are entertained in America of a successful issue to this mediation.—We know ministers have flatly refused to negotiate through any umpire. If America really wishes to be at peace with Great Britain, we stand ready to meet her face to face, and treat on the most honorable terms—though we have already experienced so much pettifoggish chicanery on the part of some of her negotiators, that we think the people of England cannot build any strong expectation of the speedy realization of a solid peace."

## BRITISH POLICY.

Our readers will recollect we predicted that the bill pending in the British Parliament, for prohibiting the importation of cotton, the growth of the United States, would not pass. Our prediction is verified by the following extract from a London paper of the 8th July last, stating the proceedings in the Commons on the day preceding:

Mr. Alderman Atkins contended, that the order of the day for the second reading of the American cotton bill was entitled to precedence. He found, however, it seemed to be the opinion of his Majesty's ministers, and of the house, that the bill ought not to be pressed forward during the present session. Fourteen thousand bales of cotton had, within the last week, arrived from our own colonies, and he wished, by passing this bill immediately, to have shown the Americans we could do without their cotton. However, he hoped by the bill being passed in the earliest part of the next session, it would have that effect.

The bill was then ordered to be taken into consideration this day three months. So that this measure, threatened with so much ostentation, has received the go-by, and Mr. Madison's dreaded policy of "extracting the precious metals from British vaults and pouring them into our own" is not likely to meet with any check from Mr. Alderman Atkins's bill. Another thing worthy of remark in the turn this business has taken, is, the complete subservency of the parliament to the ministers evinced by it. In fact, this body is nothing more than a chamber for registering ministerial edicts. After a majority of the Commons had resolved that American cotton should be excluded, and upon that resolution a bill had been introduced, once read, and ordered to a second reading, Mr. Alderman Atkins discovered that "it seemed to be the opinion of his majesty's ministers that the bill ought not to be pressed forward during that session," and so it was postponed accordingly. What a farce of legislation is this! and yet it is an object of admiration to some people in this country, who can see nothing to admire in our own institutions. (National Advocate.)

From the Richmond Enquirer.

A gentleman from Maryland says, that information has been obtained from the British squadron, stating that a regular account is taken of the Slaves taken off the names of their masters, and of the sales, on the Coffee Estates in the West Indies—(for likely fellows \$1000 had been obtained.) Five of these slaves had been taken from Col. J. F. Mercer of Maryland, and sold.

Admiral Warren with all the speculative sagacity of a London merchant, assigns the reasons of this extraordinary value, to wit—that since the trade to Africa has been suspended, the Coffee Estates in the West Indies has become excessively thin of slaves.

## MANUFACTURE.

We hail with great pleasure the efforts of some enterprising gentlemen in the establishment of manufactures amongst us. The messrs. Harris's are building on the canal a spinning and weaving manufactory, which will cost 80 or 100,000 dollars. To avoid the usual fate of such institutions, it is built on a plan entirely fire proof; the floors are supported by arches of brick, so that if one room should catch fire, its contents may be consumed without spreading the flames to the other parts of the building. It will go into operation this fall. Mr. Charles Whitlock is also erecting a shot tower near the river, 156 feet high. It is thus we go on.—The British are determined, it seems, to increase the resources of our country. They will make us a manufacturing, as well as a naval nation.

There is an opening in this city, for other branches of manufactures: we have supplies of water, coal and iron in abundance. We want cutlery and hardware, scythes, knives and forks, all sorts of carpenters' tools, &c. Enquirer.

## Sales at Auction.

ON SATURDAY

The 16th day of October, will be sold at public Auction,

### Seven Building Lots.

Fronting on Main street and extending back to Water street. These lots lie elegantly, in a pleasant part of the town, being the ground next above Messrs. Hanson and Parish's factory. They vary in front from 31 to 36 feet, and run back 215 feet. The importance which water street is assuming, renders the above property an object worthy of attention, as the lots have an equal front on both streets. The sale will take place at three o'clock in the afternoon on the premises. TERMS—One, two & three years credit—approved security required. A plan may be seen at the store of DAN. BRADFORD, Auct. Lex. October 5, 1813.

### Eligible Lots for Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, The 13th inst. will be sold at Auction, (unless previously disposed of by contract,) FIFTEEN ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS, The property now occupied by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, on High street. A continuation of SPRING STREET, through the premises of Mr. Neave and others, will be immediately made, and which will intersect other streets connected with Main Cross street. The sale to begin at 5 o'clock, precisely. October 4, 1813. DAN. BRADFORD, Auct.

## THEATRE.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1813, Will be presented, a Drama in five Acts, written by James Boaden, esq. never performed here, called

### Fontainville Forest,

OR THE APPARITION OF THE ABBEY: Taken from Mrs. Ratcliff's celebrated novel of the "Romance of the Forest." To which will be added a farce, called the Blue Devils.

Doors to open at 6 o'clock, and the curtain to rise at 7.

TAKEN out of my pasture on Saturday evening, the 18th inst. a GRAY MARE, full 16 hands high, blind of the near eye, branded on the near shoulder I F, about 10 years old, a little marked with wagon gears, and shod all round. Any person who will restore the mare again or give information where she is, shall be reasonably rewarded, and very much oblige their humble servant, JOHN FOWLER.

September 25, 1813. 40-4t

### THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE VINEYARD ASSOCIATION.

ARE hereby notified to meet at the house of Mr. John Postlethwait, on Saturday the 23d day of October, in order to elect five directors, agreeably to a law passed the last session of the legislature.

JOHN BRADFORD, JAMES MACCOUN, WILLIAM LEAVY, Wm. MACBEAN, Geo. ANDERSON, ALEXR. PARKER, PETER I. ROBERTS. } Directors.

### STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette Circuit, oct. August Term, 1813. POLLY ADAMS, Compt. Against

Robt. Adams, Defend't. } IN CHANCERY. THE defendant, Robert Adams, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to the law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On the motion of the complainant, it is thereupon ordered that unless the defendant shall appear here on the first day of our next January term and answer the complainant's bill, that the same shall be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper for eight weeks in succession agreeably to law. A Copy. Attst. 36-8t. THOS. RODLEY, C. P. & C. G.

### LOST OR MISLAID,

TWO Account Books, a Ledger and Day Book, the property of Robert Macnitt; any person finding them, please leave them at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, and shall be rewarded for the same, 40-3t. October 5, 1813.

### MECHANIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE members of this society will meet at the house of Mr. Tho. Tibbatts, tomorrow evening, at 7 o'clock precisely. By order of the president, N. S. PORTER.

October 5, 1813.

### STONE COAL.

CASH will be given for a few hundred bushels of stone coal delivered at any shop in Lexington. ALSO,

I want to purchase 2 Negro Boys from 13 to 15 years of age, none but those of good disposition, active and sprightly, will be taken. THO. STUDDMAN, Smith in general.

Main-street, Lexington, Oct. 4th, 1813. 40-3t

THE subscriber has a very valuable Negro Woman for house business of any description, for sale. Four miles from Lexington, Woodford road. THO. H. BERRYMAN.

October 4, 1813. 40-3t.

### FOR SALE,

A likely NEGROE MAN, who was brought up to house business. Enquire of the printer October 4, 1813: 40-4t.

Feb. 19, 1813. John Corbin living on the road one mile north east of Grimes's mill, on Hickman creek, Jessamine county, posts a sorrel mare, with four white feet, blaze in her face, about 13 hands and a half high; four years old in the spring—no perceivable brands—appraised to six dollars. 40-4t. MORGAN BROWN, J. #.

### FOR SALE

100 acres of first rate Land three and a half miles east of Lexington, adjoining Mr. John Price—forty acres well improved, and the rest well covered with timber and prime fire wood. The wood on the land is worth double what I ask for the land. The improvement lies well to divide, as also the timbered land. Terms, one third in 3, one third in 12, and the balance in 24 months.—Pa session given on new-years day—negotiable notes with approved indorsers will be required of the purchaser. JOHN STARKS.

Lexington, October 3, 1813. 40-4t



## National Politics.

FROM THE AURORA.

### PLAIN DEALING.

Human infatuation has never appeared in forms so odious as in the conduct of the LEADERS of FRACTION, in the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut. A few simple propositions will place it in its proper point of view.

The real object of those people is power. The power which they seek is that of ruling the people of this continent.

Let us see what kind of means they employ to induce the people of these states to submit to their rule.

There are only three modes by which men in society can be ruled.

1. By their own consent.

2. Against their own consent.

3. By fraud.

Those who aim to rule by consent, usually endeavor to show themselves worthy of trust, and confidence, and respect.

By the propriety of their own actions.

By shewing that they feel a common interest and affection towards those over whom they wish to rule.

By shewing that they are good, magnanimous, honorable, faithful to their country.

By zealously promoting and cherishing the happiness, sustaining the reputation, and the rights and interests of those over whom they would rule.

By defending and protecting them against their enemies.

By sympathizing in their calamities, and soothing and mitigating their distresses.

In a word, by all their acts and deeds giving the proud evidence of their making common cause in all their circumstances; exulting in their prosperity, aiding and comforting them in adversity—proud of their just pride and making it their own; indignant where they are wronged, and making the injury theirs.

Such would be the conduct of rational men who sought to rule a people by their own consent, and to make the happiness of the ruled the solid foundation of their title to rule.

Have the *Cossack Societies*, have those associations which, while they use the name of Washington, belie and ridicule the very last precepts of his political life—have the *Essex Juntas* placed their ambition to rule the people of this nation on such foundations; do they expect to rule, with a population of 1,472,000, a population of 3,768,000—do they, with a territory, and comparatively sterile and frozen, and amounting to 72,130 square miles—expect to rule at their discretion a territory, comparatively rich, luxuriant, and prolific, and amounting to 3 millions of square miles—can they with a bigoted and intolerant religious system which palsies the faculties, benumbs the intellects, and is at war with civilization and social order; can they expect that a people, tolerant, intelligent and cheerful, with minds and hearts expanded will submit to the rule of such a handful of men, and by the very means which tyrants and hypocrites uniformly pursue?

When men are ruled by any other means than their own consent; they are treated exactly as the *Boston Traitors* and Connecticut hypocrites, treat the people of the United States south and west of them. When tyrants seek to subjugate a people to their iron rule, they act exactly as the *Pickenses*, *Quineres* and *Strongs*, and the whole tribe of British hirelings and incendiaries, treat the people of the American states.

They look to no good qualities in themselves to conciliate those whom they would rule.

Instead of feeling or professing to feel a common interest in the prosperity of those over whom they would rule, or courting a place in their esteem or their affection, they seek only to excite the detestation, and assure the abhorrence of those they would rule.

Instead of magnanimity they display hatred and animosity towards those they would rule.

Instead of displaying a sense of individual or national honor, and thus exciting respect in those they seek to rule, those Eastern traitors, constantly endeavor to calumniate and stigmatize the people of the other states; they slander and insult them; they even take part with a proclaimed tyrant and mercenary and savage enemy—rather than not show their hatred to the very people over whom they wish to rule.

Instead of promoting the happiness of those over whom they seek to rule, instead of cherishing their rights and interests, they avow their readiness to surrender those rights to the public enemy; exult in the calamities inflicted on those over whom they wish to rule, by that public enemy.

When common tyrants usurp power over people whom they mean to rule; they at least endeavor to protect those they rule against every other enemy: but it is peculiar to the Eastern traitors and their abettors in other parts of the union; to abandon those they wish to rule, to the public enemy, to deny not merely the aid of their arms, but even the consolations of their sympathy when the public open enemy oppresses them.

Instead of making common cause—they aid and comfort and abet the public enemy to oppress those over whom they themselves wish to rule.

Instead of making the valor and virtue of the people over whom those traitors wish to rule, a theme of just pride and national glory; they endeavor to withhold the need of honor, and to exult whenever there is misfortune.

Instead of indignation at injustice and barbarity, they vindicate and palliate the barbarity of the barbarous enemy—and yet expect to rule over a people whom they thus insult and outrage!

Such is the conduct of the solemn league and covenant of New England morality—such are their pretensions to rule over the American people!

But the practice of tyrants against a refractory people, whose pride and self respect spurns at servile and unconditional obedience—the practice of tyrants against such a people, is to labor incessantly to render them odious in the eyes of the world and in their own—to break down their spirit, and by calumniating gradually reduce them from their high character to the very character necessary to their subjugation—such are the means of tyrants, and such are the means by which the conspirators against American liberty hope to obtain the rule of American freedom.

But those traitors have united the extremes of monstrous absurdity with the extremes of tyrannical policy.

Not content with calumniating without ceasing—abusing without provocation or justifiable pretext—and reiterating insult in return for the greatest services and the most generous support—not content with seeking to disparage the very people from whose plantations they draw their daily bread—not content with adhering to the enemy, against whose tyranny

these very abused people generously and nobly stepped forth to rescue them, and never shrunk till they had been rescued—those traitors, in aid of the common means of direct tyranny, employ also the indirect means of fraud.

And these things they do with the express purpose of obtaining us they suppose the political rule over the very people they thus insult and abuse.

The fraud—the horrible course of fraud, pursued by the Boston traitors and their British abettors, is however of a character so naked and extravagant and absurd, that it can impose upon no one, unless it be upon the infatuated people who calculate that it can deceive—

No man of common sense can suppose that those who calumniate their countrymen, and extol their enemies, can be honest or worthy to rule over the people whom they thus insult and betray.

No man of common honesty, would commit his character, in saying that a nation which has spread blood and desolation over every quarter of the globe for the gratification of her rapacity—can be the bulwark of any religion, but the religion of Moloch and Belial.

No honest man would say—that the impression of our people on the high seas, is innocent, when until the reign of George III. impression of Englishmen to fight against their own enemy was held to be the greatest tyranny.

No man imbued with a spark of virtue and intellect, will deny that they must be most profligate hypocrites who cry out against conscription in France, and palliate the impressment of men from the ships of a neutral nation.

No moral and rational man will say that the abuse poured out from the *presses* and *pulpits* and *forums* of Boston, against the people of the states west and south, can inspire the abused people, forming a vast majority of the union, to ever suffer the traitors who abuse them to rule over them.

**MASON'S INN, MOUNTSTERLING, KENTUCKY.**  
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened a **House of Entertainment.**

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

**PETER MASON.**  
January 14, 1812. 12-1f

**WANTED TO HIRE**

**A Black Boy,**

between 13 and 15 years of age, well acquainted with house work, for whom liberal wages will be given. None will be taken without a good character, apply to

**I & E. WOODRUFF.**

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber in Woodford county on the 19th day of this month, a negro man named **HARRY**—27 years old, 5 ft. 9 or 10 inches high, well made. He has a scar under his right eye, his finger contracted on one of his hands by a burn, his right arm was cut by a negro just before he started. He had on a round about cotton coat, and pantaloons striped blue and yellow. The above reward will be given to any one who will deliver said negro, or secure him in jail so that I get him. **SOWEL WOOLFOLK.**  
Sept. 27th, 1813. 39-3f

**P. S.** His family lives at Francis Keen's in Fayette, where he has been seen since his elopement, and is expected to be still lurking about there, receiving subsistence from his father & mother.

**One Cent Reward.**

**RAN AWAY** on the 19th inst. an apprentice to the subscriber, named **WILLIAM BLACK**, about 18 years of age, five feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare made. It is probable he will make for Knox county, where his parents live. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given to any person who will deliver him to me in Woodford county.

**WILLIAM MORE.**  
Sept. 24, 1813. 39-3f

**FALL GOODS.**

**H. BOSWELL & Co.**

Opposite the Branch Bank, Main Street Lexington.

Have just received a supply of Fall and Winter Goods, from Philadelphia, among which are the following articles:

**FINE & COARSE CLOTHS,**

**DRAB & OLIVE COATINGS,**

**FLANNEL & ROSE BLANKETS,**

**CAMBRICKS, SHIRTING & LENO MUSLINS,**

**COTTON, STRIPES, PLAIDS, & CHAMBRAYS,**

**BLACK, GREEN & SCARLET BOMBAZET,**

**WORSTED, COTTON & SILK STOCKINGS,**

**CORK SOLE, RED, MOROCCO & LEATHER SHOES,**

**MOROCCO, FUR & WOOL HATS,**

**SILK & COTTON UMBRELLAS,**

**BLACK, CHECKED & LEVANTINE SILKS,**

**ELEGANT FASHIONABLE STRAW BONNETS,**

**BLACK, PINK, BLUE & GREEN CAMBRICKS,**

**SUPERFINE CASHMERE & ENGLISH PRINTED CALICOES,**

**WHITE & BLACK LACES,**

**CHENILLE, RIBBONS & MILLINERY,**

**KID, SILK & BUCKSKIN GLOVES,**

**A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, QUEENS, CHINA GLASS AND HARDWARE, &c. &c. &c.**  
Lexington, September 12, 1813. 36-1f

**NEW GOODS**

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**

**R. MEGOWAN & Co.**

No. 44, MAIN STREET,

Have just received a large and splendid assortment of

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEEN'S WARE, HARD WARE.**

Chiefly purchased for CASH, and will be sold at a low advance, on accommodating terms. Lexington, 31st Aug. 1813. 35

**LOST**

**IN** the year 1809, two bonds and other papers belonging to the subscriber—One of the bonds was given for 190 acres of land in Harrison by Andrew and John Makemson—the other a penal bond of 500 dollars, for building a saw-mill in Harrison county, on Mill creek, given by said A. and J. Makemson to the subscriber. **TEN DOLLARS** reward will be given for either or both.

**PHILIP T. RICHARDSON.**  
Clarke county, Ky. September 20, 1813—36\*

## Ordinances.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, held on the third day of September, 1813—the following Ordinances were ordered for publication before their final passage:

**BE it Ordained,** That all such articles as are usually sold by weight or measure, shall hereafter be sold in the market of Lexington by weights or measures, which weights or measures shall be agreeably to the standard of the state: and every article offered for sale otherwise than by weight or measure shall be forfeited (except such articles as are usually sold by number;) and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the market to seize such articles so sold or offered for sale, and sell the same at vendue for the benefit of the Town.

**Attest, PETER I. ROBERT, C. B. T. L.**

**BE it ordained,** that the clerk of the market provide sufficient chains to extend from each end of the market house, to the public square, and on the opposite side from the market house to the foot pavement on Cheapside, at the expense of this Board, and to give public notice that on the 10th of October, said chains will be stretched across said streets at day light each market morning, in order to prevent horses, cattle, wagons or carts, standing on said streets, until 9 o'clock on said days.

**A Copy from Records. Attest.**

**PETER I. ROBERT, C. B. T. L.**

The committee to whom was referred the consideration of the duties of the Town Surveyor beg leave to recommend to the Board of Trustees the passage of the following ordinance:

**Sec. 1. Be it ordained,** That from and after the passage of this ordinance no person shall be at liberty to lay the foundation of any building or party wall on any of the streets of the town of Lexington, within the legal jurisdiction of the trustees thereof, within any square the line whereof has not been established and recorded before they have applied to the town surveyor for the time being to shew the line of said street or streets, and of said party wall, under the penalty of twenty dollars.

**Sec. 2. Be it further ordained** That if any builder shall extend any part of his building over the line of the lot on which said building is erecting, and into any street, it shall be deemed an obstruction in said street, and the owner of said building for such offence shall forfeit & pay the sum of three dollars to be recovered with costs before a justice of the peace and for the benefit of the town—moreover, every twenty-four hours that such obstruction is suffered to remain in the street shall be considered a new offence and the owner liable to the like fine for every offence, to be recovered in like manner and for the same purpose.

**Sec. 3. Be it further ordained,** That it shall be the duty of the town surveyor upon application to him by a made forthwith, to attend, & he is hereby invested with full power and authority to enter upon the land of any person or persons in order to ascertain and shew the line or lines of any street or streets thus applied for and to mark the division lines of such lots as may be required of him. It shall also be his duty to keep a book of record of all lines thus shewn by him, detailing therein the true situation of said lines relative to certain permanent brick or stone buildings or said street or streets if any there be thereon—and if not to the permanent brick or stone buildings, on the nearest street thereto—agreeably with the rule laid down in the 42 section of an ordinance of this board passed 5th of January 1809. Further it shall be his duty to grant to the party applying to him a certificate of his record if demanded—and to lodge with the clerk of this board for record on the books thereof, a certificate copy of his records monthly.

**Sec. 4. Be it further ordained,** That in all cases herein submitted to the decision of the town surveyor the party may if in their opinion aggrieved, appeal to the Board of Trustees.

**ANDREW MCALLA, C. B. T. L.**

A copy from the records of the Trustees of the town of Lexington. **P. I. ROBERT, C. B. T. L.**

**REMOVAL.**

**JOHN WAINWRIGHT,** Manufacturing

Chemist, returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Lexington, and the Western country, for the liberal support he has received since commencing business in this place.

He respectfully informs them that his Apothecary shop is removed farther up Main street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he has on hand an extensive assortment of *Chemical Drugs, Patent Medicines, and Paints*, at his usual prices.

He is constantly receiving from New York additional supplies of Medicine, of the latest importation, which will enable him in future to keep his assortment very complete.

Lexington, Aug. 27, 1813. 36-6f

**TO BUILDERS.**

**For Sale,**

**ABOUT** 100,000 feet of well seasoned ash,

a poplar, cherry and walnut plank on which a credit of six months will be given, enquire of

**LUKE USHER.**  
May 26, 1813. 21-1f

**Lost or Mislead,**

**ABOUT** a month ago, a note given by John & Thomas Jameson, of Montgomery county, for forty-six pounds, fifteen shillings, to the subscriber, due the fifth of May last. The note has a credit on it for nine pounds—All persons are cautioned against trading for this note, as the drawers have been warned not to pay it—I will give a reasonable compensation to the finder for its delivery.

**ROBERT RUSSELL,**  
Stone Cutter.

September 20, 1813. 38-3f

**McCalla, Gaines & Co.**

**HAVE** just received a large and general supply of genuine MEDICINE and PAINTS, in addition to their former stock.

**ALSO, QUANTITY OF**

Lemon Acid, of superior quality, for making Punch, Lemonade, which is equal to the Fresh Fruit, and will keep any length of time. A generous deduction made to Tavern Keepers and others who buy by the quantity.

They likewise keep up the supply of Doct. Rogers' Pulmonic Deturgent, in Cakes, for the cure of Coughs, Consumptions, &c.

They wish to purchase a quantity of clean white clover seed of the present years.

Lexington, July 20th, 1813.

**Cock, Trimble & Fowler,**

**HATTERS.**

**HAVE** established a factory in Lexington,

and will carry on the Hattings Business, in all its various branches. Orders will be thankfully received, and the greatest attention and industry used to execute their work in the best manner, and to give satisfaction to their customers. Their front shop is kept in the frame house opposite the Gazette office.

31-1f August 3, 1813.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

GIVEN FOR

**FLAX OR HEMP SEED.**

By WM. BOBB.

Lexington, July 31st, 1813. 31-1f

## VEVAY.

THIS town just laid out on a liberal plan, is situated in the Indiana Territory, on the bank of the Ohio river, about 22 miles above Madison and eight above the mouth of the Kentucky river—the situation is truly beautiful, being in the centre of the flourishing and very important settlement of *New-Switzerland*, where the cultivation of the vine is carried on with great success; the soil and climate being well adapted to it. The immense quantity of wine which will be made annually in this settlement and its vicinity, will render VEVAY one of the most important places in the western country. On the Kentucky side there is a flourishing and wealthy settlement. The inhabitants, besides large apple and peach orchards, also begin to plant Vineyards. It is remarkable that for a considerable distance above and below this place, the orchards bear every year. A Post-Office is established here, and the mail from Jeffersonville to Cincinnati passes and repasses every week. Besides these great advantages, this town has that of being laid out on a healthy, rich, high and dry, though level spot.

There is a saw and grist-mill within one and a half miles, and another grist-mill will be in operation this fall, within three and a half miles back of this place.

Lots will be sold at Auction on the third Monday and Tuesday of November next—the terms of payment will be one sixth ready money, and the balance in three annual instalments. Tradesmen will be encouraged.

**JOHN FRANCIS DUFOUR.**

September 13, 1813

**N. B.** First rate Coopers, who could make wine vessels of any size, from 5 to 2000 gallons, would meet with great encouragement.

**Soap and Candle Factory.**

**JOHN G. COWLING, & Co's.**

**SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY,** at the upper end of Main street, a little above Redd & Womack's Carriage shop, is now complete for the reception of any article requisite in such manufacture.

**JOHN G. COWLING & Co.**

**WILL** constantly give the HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH, FOR

**TALLOW, CRACKLINS, HOGS LARD, ROSIN & KITCHEN GREASE, &c.**

Families, Lime and Brick burners, Distillers, &c. who may not reside at too great a distance from town, may find it to their interest to save their ashes, and send them to the said factory, where, for every bushel of prime ashes, they will receive nine pence.

The inhabitants of Lexington will render a service to the above mentioned establishment, by charging their servants to save their ashes.

Any person who may be desirous to contract for the delivering of any quantity of Hogs Lard—say from 1000 to 20,000 lbs. weight, during the present Autumn and Winter, will please apply to

**JOHN G. COWLING.**

Lexington, Sept. 7, 1813. 36-1f

**Five Dollars Reward.**

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber, on the 17th of August, a negro fellow named

**DICK**—He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout made across the shoulders, a short thick neck, marked a little with the small pox, has a scar one side of his mouth, and when you speak to him has a fashion of shutting his right eye, in which eye is a small white pearl—had on when he went away, a tow linen shirt and overalls and an old hat, the former somewhat torn at one rib, but has since been seen in a light brown round about—had no pass from me, has frequently been seen in the neighborhood of Mr. McMurtre's and Thomas January's, on the Russell road.—The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid if taken in the state, and if taken out of the state, **FIFTEEN DOLLARS**, if secured in any jail where I can get him, and all reasonable charges paid.

**DANIEL WHITE.**

Lexington, Ky. September 20th, 1813. 38

Wanted to hire, a negro man by the month

**REMOVAL.**

**J. P. SCHATZEL** has removed from his late stand to the third house above the Insurance Company, on Main Street, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he has still on hand and offers for sale, wholesale, a pretty general assortment of

**DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.**

**N. O. LEANS SUGAR,** by the hhd. or bbl.

**SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES,** by the bbl.

**8 CEROONS SPANISH INDIGO,**

**10,000 wt. ROLL BRIMSTONE,**

**PEPPER, PIMENTO, GINGER,**

**MADDER, ALLUM, COPPERASS**

**GUN POWDER, IMPERIAL & YOUNG HYSON TEA,**

**MADEIRA WINE.**

**ALSO,**

Received on consignment, a large quantity of best Philadelphia

**SOLE LEATHER,**

Which will be sold wholesale on moderate terms.

33- Lexington, Aug. 16, 1813.

**Stolen or Strayed**

**FROM** the subscriber's lot, on the evening

of the 5th of September, one **DARK BAY HORSE**, 14 1/2 hands high, with a white star and snip, one of his hind feet white, short nicked tail—whoever will give information where the said horse can be found or deliver him to me in Lexington, shall be liberally rewarded.

**JOHN MARSH.**

Lexington, High-Street ad-joining the Theatre.

September 13th 1813. 37